

1864

1912 Dates J-BK

SHIMONESEKI (Japan) was
bombarded by English, French,
Dutch, and American ships
to avenge an attack.

There was an indemnity of
\$3 M of which the U.S. received
\$785,000.

1912 Dates J-BK

1864

Austria
War with Denmark

Peace of Vienna

1864

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1831-1903 Alexander McDowell McCook

American soldier. Prominent as a federal officer in the Civil War, at the close of which he was brevetted major General for "gallant and meritorious service in the field during the rebellion."

Reentered regular service as lieutenant Col. in Mar. 1867. Brigadier Gen. (1880) Major Gen. (1894). Retired from Active service 1895. In May 1896 he represented

the U.S. at the coronation of the Czar
of Russia.

1864

(1816-1894) JUBAL ANDERSON EARLY

American soldier; born in Franklin Co., Va. Graduated from West Point in 1837
1837-1838 - Served in Seminole war
1838 - Resigned from Army to practice Law.
Was major of a regiment of Virginia volunteers in Mexican War.

Distinguished Confederate officer
of the Civil War.

After numerous successes

he was defeated by SHERIDAN in the
Shenandoah Valley (Sept/Oct 1864)
Mar 1865 Was defeated by CUSTER at
Waynesboro
After reaching rank of lieutenant
general, he was removed from
command by Gen. Lee.

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Rebellion in China was
suppressed by England:
Nanking was taken by
"Chinese" Gordon.

July 5, 1864

FESSENDEN took office as Secretary
of Treasury, succeeding CHASE

Early July
~~Summer of~~ 1864

Encouraged by his victories over Grant and confident that with a demoralized force, he could hold his ground against the crippled Army of the Potomac, Lee detached Early and his Corps to drive the Union troops out of the Shenandoah Valley. This Early succeeded in doing and gained thereby an easy route to Maryland and the

near of the Federal Capital.

July 9,¹⁰ 1864

Early & his Corps from Richmond reached Frederick City. He defeated the Union force opposed to him and next day at the head of 24,000 veterans, flushed with victory and spoils, advanced rapidly toward the Capital itself.

July 11, 1864

Washington & its fortifications had been
denuded to reinforce Grant and was now
defended only by invalids, state militia
and District of Columbia volunteers, a
total of 20,400, of whom nearly all were new
troops and a considerable portion untrained.
In the morning of July 11, 1864 Early, with his
infantry and artillery appeared on the 7th
street road north of Washington before

the fortification of the City and in sight of
the dome of the Capitol. Communication
between Washington and Northern cities was
cut. Alarm was intense. If Lee had pushed
by the moment of consternation, he could have gone
to Washington on July 11, seized the Treasury, large
stores of clothing, arms & ammunition, destroyed
large amt of Gov't property. Veteran Corps (Union)
of the Sixth of Army of Potomac & 19th from New Orleans
saved the country from capture of its capital.

July 11, 1864

At noon, two divisions of the Sixth Corps from City Point, with General Wright in command arrived at the wharf in Washington & soon after 4 PM were in the neighborhood of Ft. Stevens. The Capital was saved.

July 12, 1864

A sharp skirmish took place near Ft. Stevens which was watched from the fort by the President who was apparently oblivious of sharpshooters' bullets until a wounded officer fell & General Wright asked him to retire to a safer spot.

July 12, 1864

Confederate forces reach outskirts
of Washington, D.C. but forced to
withdraw.

night
July 12, 1864

In night of July 12, 1864 the Confederates
under Early withdrew

July 15, 1864

Battle of TUPELO, Miss.

July 17, 1864

Sherman crossed the CHATTAHOOCHEE river and began his movement directly against Atlanta

Also Jefferson Davis relieved Johnston from command (July 17, 1864). J. B. Hood took his place.

Thrice Hood brought on battle. Thrice he was repulsed with severe loss.

During the 2nd battle (fought within

2.5 mi of Atlanta, was a reproach and shameful Confederate attack which struck a portion of the Union line in the rear and would have caused panic among any but sturdy veterans; but the soldiers of the Army of Tennessee leaped over their breastworks & fought from the reverse side. McPherson, however, their commander, was killed.

Hood's army had been crippled and after the 3rd battle did not again attack Sherman for more than a month.